SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

EAST WEST 東西報

THE CHINESE - AMERICAN JOURNAL • PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY • VOLUME 6, NUMBER 31 • AUGUST 2, 1972 •

NEMSboard explains medic's dismissal

The North East Medical Services board of directors said Monday that the "NEMS Physician Fired, Deportation Threatened" circulars distributed by the Chinatown Health Rights Coalition is based on misinformation.

NEMS explained that it is not true that "with Dr. Tsun-Nin Lee's firing, clinic staff positions have been effectively reduced by 50%."

Dr. Lee is one of NEMS' three clinic physicians. His patient load is less than 15 per cent of what a full-time physician should be carrying. He sees an average of fewer than three patients each working day, according to NEMS.

The reduction can easily be handled by the two remaining physicians, who are not yet working at full capacity. Dr. Lee was hired on the contingency that the program would be allowed to continue to expand.

However, OEO's budget has been cut and it has ordered cutbacks throughout the country. NEMS has fought and protested to OEO over the cut, but the policy cannot be changed at the present time.

As to the $240,000 unspent funds, this has been transferred by OEO to next year's funding. In reality, there are no extra funds.

NEMS gave the following reasons for the dismissal of Dr. Lee:

- He has the least seniority, being the last one hired.
- He has the least patient load and therefore his termination would cause the least disruption in the program.
- He has the least training. Both the other physicians have had further training beyond their internship. Furthermore, OEO has indicated that of the two physicians in the center, one should be an internist and the other a pediatrician. Dr. Tsun-Nin Lee is neither, whereas the remaining two physicians satisfy this condition.

In response to the "deportation" charge, NEMS explained that Dr. Lee is on a student visa and such persons are not normally allowed to obtain employment in this country. Inasmuch as NEMS petitioned the Immigration Department on behalf of Dr. Lee to allow him to work for NEMS, they were legally required to notify the department when his employment was terminated.

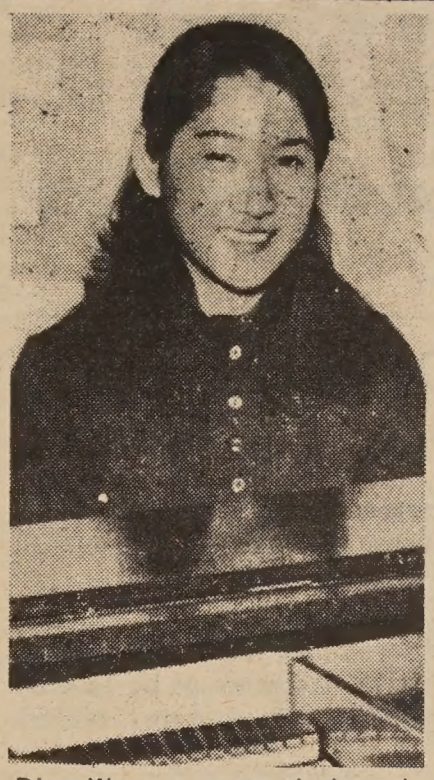
CAA meets with PT&T

Chinese for Affirmative Action and representatives of a cross-section of the Chinese community met July 19 with top executives of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company to begin negotiations on the ten specific recommendations presented by CAA on April 21 before the Federal Communications Commission.

The negotiations cover CAA's recommendation that PT&T:

- have at least 6.2% Asian employees at all levels in the San Francisco–Oakland metropolitan area by April 1976;
- hire an Asian college relations person to recruit Asian college graduates for management positions and an Asian community liaison to recruit Asians into entry-level jobs;
- negotiate with community language and skills training facilities to work out plans for joint efforts to train and hire Asian immigrants at various levels of PT&T;
- appoint bilingual supervisors to oversee persons with language deficiency;
- identify jobs that require little or no English-speaking ability for the purposes of bringing in persons with language deficiency;
- initiate a thorough revision of its personnel manual to eliminate vagueness, ambiguity, subjectivism and racism;
- retrain or reassign its management personnel to reflect new sensitivity and attitude toward Asian employees;
- improve its key services to the public by placing bilingual service personnel to assure prompt and effective communication between PT&T and its Asian consumers;
- provide vital information on services available to the public in Chinese and Filipino languages;
- Create special lines for speakers of Cantonese, Mandarin, Japanese and Tagalog.

After two and a half hours of discussion, both sides agreed to meet again this week, at which time PT&T will give a formal reply to the ten recommendations.



Diane Wang, a young pianist and flutist who performed in both categories in the 19th Annual Junior Bach Festival, was chosen to perform in the seminars of the 6th International Bach Society in New York City. Her trip was made possible through a memorial established by Tirzah Mailkoff, founder and first music director of Junior Bach.

NEMS cut protested

A petition urging the Office of Economic Opportunity to "promptly restore the two vitally needed physician positions" at the federally funded Chinatown Clinic of North East Medical Services, Inc., was transmitted via a telegram last Friday to Philip Sanchez, director of OEO, by a group of residents of the Chinese community and recipients of NEMS services.

The group calls itself Concerned Chinese for Better Health.

About one thousand signatures were collected in less than a week in Chinatown and forwarded to Sanchez.

The group claimed that OEO's recent action resulted in the immediate elimination of two physician positions out of a total of four, or a 50 per cent cut, at the clinic, which is currently receiving $1.6 million a year.

"The Chinese community still has the worst health problems in the city," said a spokesman for the group. As an example, the group cited the tuberculosis rate, which is three times the city average.

The group said that "ironically, on May 12 this year, registration for eligible recipients was terminated for lack of resources, according to the NEMS administration. However, recent year-end budget review showed that $240,000 surplus was returned to OEO."

Hong Kong's attempt at cultural progress

By FOLK KUHN

Special to East/West

HONG KONG — Attempting to shake off the stigma of a cultural desert, Hong Kong has yet to bloom flowers of refinement and enlightenment. One instance is the lack of good manners among Chinese and Caucasians in this tiny British crown colony and haven for over two million refugees.

Another example of cultural or rather educational deficiency is that the word Caucasian is unknown here. A white man is described—especially in the four English-language dailies—as a European. If a Britisher is hailed into court for beating a taxi driver, the headline reads "European Fined."

A Canadian is often called a European, although in many cases American sailors are called Americans when the British newspapers here publish reports of their troubles in barrooms in the Wanchai district. A private high school in need of teachers educated in British universities advertised as follows: "European masters wanted."

Of course British officials here insist that Hong Kong has now become the fertile soil of culture. One case cited is the classical music broadcast by Radio Hong Kong, the government-owned station. Pop music is not its forte. Its programs are high-brow and patterned after those of the British Broadcasting Corporation in London.

Recently classical music was broadcast dusk through dawn, contrary to the routine of being off the air by 1 a.m. Listeners were not amused at all. They did not want to stay awake to enjoy the music, for on that particular night and early morning they were anxious to find out about the possible threat to Hong Kong from a typhoon.

Radio Hong Kong was on the air day and night in mid-July to inform listeners of the track of the typhoon coming from the South China Sea. Typhoons threaten several times a year from July through October, and two or three times in a season the gales create havoc and casualties.

People are intent on knowing the course of an approaching typhoon, which may veer away from Hong Kong during the last hundred miles. Radio Hong Kong has promised to keep the public informed 24 hours a day when a typhoon is hovering within a range of 250 miles.

Instead of broadcasting a warning every 15 minutes, as is done by stations in the United States, Radio Hong Kong passes out reports every hour, or as late as 45 minutes after receiving the latest report from the Royal Observatory (weather station).

(continued on page 2.)

AID FOR MINORITY CONTRACTORS IN L.A.

LOS ANGELES — City officials last week pledged to use their expertise and influence in helping to raise the economic status of the area's minority contractors.

This promise, spelled out in a talk by Public Works Commissioner Irving Teichner as director of the city's Contract Compliance Office, sparked the inaugural luncheon of the American Federation of Minority Contractors.

The AFMC was created last May 22 with the assistance of city officials to encourage minority contractors' associations to combine for mutual gain and thereby assist in the economic upgrading of all minority contractors in the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

LA slaying suspect held

LOS ANGELES — Tommy Hui Lo, 17, has been booked for investigation of murder and attempted extortion in the shooting of a band prop man, police said.

Tony Fung, 20-year-old prop man for the Chinese-American Blue Skies Entertainers, a New York band, was shot through the head July 17 at the Golden Dragon Restaurant here.

Police said Fung was shot when he refused to submit to an extortion demand from a group of men, all allegedly members of an Oriental youth gang, which police said extorts money from businessmen in exchange for "protection."

U.S. GRANTS FOR ACUPUNCTURE STUDY

NEW YORK — The National Institute of Health said last week it plans to conduct a major study of acupuncture to determine whether the ancient Chinese needle therapy is safe and effective both as a pain killer in surgery and for the relief of chronic pain arising from certain diseases.

The study, which will include two major scientific conferences this autumn and the awarding of research grants for clinical evaluations, marks a major step forward in the acceptance by American medical science of a centuries-old technique that only a year ago was widely discounted.

NIH officials said it was possible that researchers who receive grants could be testing acupuncture on selected volunteers within a year.

SINGAPORE AIRLINES ORDERS 747 JETS

SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines reported that it has signed a $65 million contract for two Boeing 747s to be put into service on routes to Australia and Japan and possibly London in October 1973.

The airline said loans from U.S. Export-Import Bank and foreign and local commercial banks were obtained for the purchase. The airline, which officially begins operations October 1 following the splitting up of Malaysia Singapore Airlines, also took an option on two jumbo jets to be delivered by 1974.

ILLINOIS BANK TO OPEN TAIPEI BRANCH

TAIPEI — The Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust of Chicago hopes to open a branch office in Taipei.

A spokesman said the Taipei branch will be established when the plan is approved by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and the Chinese Ministry of Finance.

Continental will be the fifth American bank to set up a branch office in Taipei. The First National City Bank, the Bank of America and the American Express have established branches here, and the Chase Manhattan Bank will open its Taipei branch shortly.

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EDITORIAL

THE NEMS CONTROVERSY

The North East Medical Services Inc. (NEMS), currently funded by the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) at $1.6 million a year, was established two years ago to meet "the need of high quality medical care for the indigent of the Chinatown–North Beach community."

NEMS estimated the number of indigents to be 16,000 in the area. On May 12, with only 7000 registered, NEMS cut off registrations abruptly.

On July 12, Dr. Tsin-nin Lee, NEMS clinic physician, was dismissed and the Immigration Department was notified of the dismissal. Two days later he was ordered by the immigration office to leave the country.

Questions on the role of NEMS and its ability to meet indigents' health needs became a matter of public concern and outcry.

Charges and counter-charges were made last week. To clear the air, we think OEO officials should answer questions raised by both sides. Dr. Leon Cooper, director of OEO's Office of Health Affairs, is perhaps the best person to answer these questions.

NEMS, as originally conceived, is vital to this community. It is our hope that through public discussion of issues affecting the goals and services of NEMS, the community, especially the poor, will be better served.

EAST WEST

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Letters to the Editor

PUBLIC SERVICE

Dear Editor:

We understand that the Children's Television Workshop, the producers of the "Sesame Street" and "Electric Company" television programs, is providing newspapers with educational features free of charge. Both television programs have proven to have a significant positive impact upon the educational development of young children. Hence, we urge you to include the "Sesame Street" and "Electric Company" features in your paper as a public service to the many children who would benefit from them. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Roger Tom
Laureen Chew
S. L. Hom
Vera Lee
James Wong
Helen Wong
(Summer school staff for non-English-speaking primary children, First Chinese Baptist Church)

* * *

East/West would like to know how other readers feel about printing "Sesame Street" and "Electric Company" features. Keep in mind the space limitations of a minority newspaper. —Ed.

HONG KONG

(continued from p.1)

The local station evidently believes radio music is just as desirable as a warning of impending danger. As a matter of fact, no one here cares for music when their lives and property are at stake.

The well-being of Hong Kong depends on exports and therefore on shipping. There is no loading or unloading when a storm signal is up. So weather reports are of the utmost importance to all classes of people.

Often the music program runs beyond its scheduled period on non-typhoon days and infringes on the time set aside for the weather report, and the announcer has to announce the weather condition in such a hurry that the entire report is garbled.

More than once the disc jockey was so involved with the music that he forgot to read the weather report.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS???

Please send us your old address along with your new address. It saves our office staff time and much agony. Thanks.

TAKE FIVE — Contestants for the Miss Universe Pageant in San Juan, Puerto Rico, relax in the shade of tents during rehearsals for the contest at the Cerromar Beach Hotel near the capital city. (Bottom to top) Miss Switzerland Anne-Lise Weber, Miss Japan Harumi Maeda and Miss Malaysia Helen Looi.

Three Dots stuff from Sacramento

By Wally Lee

SACRAMENTO — Ken Wong, 62, who recently became an American citizen, has been hired as a bilingual aide by the Sacramento Housing Authority to serve the non-English-speaking Chinese tenants in the River Oaks and New Helvetia housing projects. Wong is an SHA tenant and temporarily replaces Queenie Wallace, who is of Chinese ancestry and who was laid off by the SHA in an economy cut. Protests by some of the estimated 450 Chinese residents of the two housing projects and other Asian groups led to Wong's employment . . .

The month of June marked the second anniversary of the Asian Community Services headquartered at 1118 V Street. This group of mostly young people has protested against and is doing something about the various social, economic, and educational injustices which young and elderly Asians experience in the Sacramento area . . .

A few days before the Fourth of July, the city fire marshal announced a crackdown on dangerous and illegal fireworks in Sacramento. Arrests were being made, and the fire marshal said that "one of the more dangerous fireworks that has been confiscated is called the 'bottle rocket' manufactured in Taiwan." The marshal said he "suspects the main dealer of dangerous fireworks is located in San Francisco, with shipments being sent to Sacramento" . . .

Scheduled for a late October completion is the 12-story, $4 million Wong Center at Fourth and J Streets in Sacramento's New Chinatown. It'll have 187 housing units for the elderly . . .

Dr. Kok-Yuen Leung, president of the North American College of Acupuncture in Vancouver, B.C., Canada, demonstrated the centuries-old Chinese medical technique on the current president of the California Medical Association, Dr. Tom Elmendorf, during a June press conference held in the State Capitol. The demonstration was held to announce legislation (AB 1500) sponsored by the CMA to permit scientific studies of acupuncture in the state's eight medical schools . . .

"A Group Profile Study of the Asian-American in Sacramento" is the name of a Sacramento State University research project which was awarded a $26,067 grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. The project is designed to stimulate interest in community development among Asians by identifying their needs, problems, and common objectives . . .

With the opening of a new store at 6645 Auburn Blvd. in Citrus Heights, Walter Fong has swelled his chain of Farmers Discount Food Markets to 26. According to Fong, who is president of Farmers Markets Inc., the latest addition to the 26-store chain is expected to boost annual gross sales to more than $63 million. There are Farmers store in Sacramento, Stockton, Modesto, Santa Rosa, Fairfield, Vallejo, Grass Valley, Folsom, West Sacramento, and Yuba City . . .

In West Sacramento, the new House of Fong is billed as "the only Chinese 'smorgy' in the entire county." Hosts of the eatery are Gin Fong and his sons, Jon and Cameron. Chinese and American smorgasbord luncheons, and dinners are served . . .

$19,059 Grant For Minorities In Podiatry

A grant of $19,059 has been received by the California College of Podiatric Medicine here from the U.S. Department of Health and Welfare for a project to increase the number of minority persons in health careers.

The grant, one of 13 that totaled more than $1 million, is part of a new federal effort to raise the proportion of minority personnel in the health professions.

the CHI-am corner

By Jade Fong

BRIDGING THE GENERATION GAP

There has been much talk about the generation gap . . . the difficul-
es children have in relating to their parents and vice versa . . . or just
ain non-communication between the parents and the children; espe-
ally is this true in the Chinese family in America where the Chinese
ays of the parents are constantly in conflict with the American ways
e children are adopting and where differences in language fluency
ry often inhibit conversation between the family members. But
rhaps if each generation were more tolerant of the other and more
lling to listen and empathize with the other, meaningful communi-
tion could result, and thereby a closer relationship.

As examples, here are four scenes that happened this last week that
used me to concentrate on this topic this column . . .

OM REGISTERS TO VOTE . . . Mom was naturalized in 1964 and
enceforth at each subsequent election expressed a desire to exercise
r voting rights. Because of her poor English, we did not feel she
uld vote intelligently and so did not volunteer to help her register
vote. So every so often, she would nag at us to register her, and
ch time we would tune her off. Last week, I bothered to listen and
was glad. After all, who are we to prevent her from exercising her
ht to vote?

So off we went to City Hall Monday to register. It was like register-
g a child for school, she was that excited and proud. And my com-
itment is made . . . we are to study the candidates and issues to-
ther at the next election and I feel this can be another ground for
mmunication and closeness between us as well as between her and
e country she has chosen to become a part of.

ED IT BE SICKNESS OR DEATH . . . that will pull two genera-
ns together? The scene has happened often enough: only when Dad
in need or dying do his children finally take note of his existence
d in a serious attempt try to communicate their love and concern.
t need it always be so late?

A friend of mine, Pat, always hated her stepfather for sending her
to boarding school and making her feel unwanted in the family. It
s not until later, when he became seriously ill and she cared for him,
at they came to know and understand one another and to stop
hting one another.

LEARN FROM THE OLD . . . It is only in the passing of knowl-
ge from one generation to another that progress continues. For ex-
ple, if we do not depend on the old to teach us the martial arts,
inese music, painting, or other cultural arts, these skills would be
t.

Also, sometimes, the old can be important sources for past history.
the case of the history of the Chinese in San Francisco, I found
s to be true last week when I talked to Mr. Lew, who has lived in
n Francisco since 1913. From him, I learned of the "paper son"
thod of immigrating to America, of how the Chinese were treated
Angel Island and San Francisco when they did finally arrive safely,
how weddings were celebrated in the Chinese villages, of life in
inatown during the early 1900s, and of the sentiments of the Chi-
se in America as regards China and America. From listening, I
ned insight as to the past experiences of the generation before me
d a better understanding as to how they came to be what they are
lay as well as a greater respect for them because of their past suffer-
s.

THER COUNTRY . . . is the last Japanese flick I caught at Toho
, and as always, I was not disappointed by the Japanese film-
kers.

n this movie, which takes place in Hawaii, Issei and Nisei loyalties
in conflict as Pearl Harbor is bombed and war is declared against
an. Because Japan is their birthplace, the Issei side with her, but
ause the Nisei are Americanized, they relate to America and join
American armed forces to prove their loyalty. The tragic ending
he scene of the graveyard when the Japanese heroine comes to the
lization that war has cost her her husband and two sons; but still,
her, Japan will always be her mother country.

here are many heavy messages in the film. For example, the suffer-
s of the Issei in the beginning for the sake of their children, what
y happen to an alien in America if war should occur between his
neland and America, and love for one's motherland. But also, there
he theme of communication between generations. The Issei and
ei do not see eye to eye on Japan and the war and in a few scenes
y are polarized because of these differences; but there is a concern
l love for one another that proves to be the bridge between the two
erations.

DEATH PENALTY FOR TAIPEI DOPE FIGURES

TAIPEI — A Chinese, a Thai and a Filipino were given the death penalty on charges of smuggling narcotics into the Republic of China.

They are Chang Ching-hui, 44, of Kwangtung; Virute Charyakan, 31, of Thailand; and Romeo A. Eleazer, 28, of the Philippines.

Four other Filipinos, Fernando Teronde, 29, Cezer Vidollon, 29, Dionicio I. Zeralde, 30, and Nestor Sonar, 42, were all sentenced to life imprisonment on the same charges. Another Chinese, Chang Ping, 41, of Kwangtung, brother of Chang Ching-hui, got eight years.

The eight were arrested last April 24 at Taipei hotels after their illicit operation was uncovered. Seized at the spot was heroin worth US$4 million. This was the largest drug smuggling ring ever uncovered in Taipei.

MINORITY JOB PLACEMENT PACT

All State-administered apprenticeship programs are now committed to minority placement in job training, under formal agreements with the Division of Apprenticeship Standards (DAS), State Department of Industrial Relations.

James E. Stratten, chief of DAS, announced last week that all 2,079 apprenticeship program sponsors, including 608 joint labor-management committees, have completed agreements for minority representation in job training.

Such agreements are mandatory for State programs under the California Plan for Equal Opportunity in Apprenticeship. The plan implements a federal law requiring minority representation in apprenticeship based on the proportion of the total population for that minority in a community where programs operate.

CHEW LUN CLAN HOLDS WORLD MEET

Over a thousand people are expected to attend the Chew Lun Benevolent Association's Seventh International Convention this Sunday.

Delegates from Hong Kong, Canada and the U.S. will gather at the association's headquarters at 1056 Grant Ave.

A lion dance will open ceremonies at noon and at six a banquet will be held.

Meetings will be held until Tuesday when the convention will conclude.

HANDBOOK FOR REFUGEE SPONSORS

A handbook for those wanting to sponsor Chinese refugees coming from Hong Kong has been made available to the public by the International Institute of San Francisco for a small charge.

The handbook specifies exactly who qualifies as a "refugee" in Hong Kong, who can act as a "sponsor," and how one can come to the U.S. as a "refugee."

The U.S. immigration law provides for 10,200 persons a year to be admitted to the U.S. under seventh preference as "conditional entrants." The Immigration and Naturalization Service has allocated about 3,000 seventh preference numbers for Hong Kong residents.

The 32-page booklet is printed in both English and Chinese and was prepared by Anne Cheng of the International Institute.

Copies are available at 25 cents each by writing the Institute at 2209 Van Ness Ave., S.F. 94109.

WHO'S FOR CLOSING TAX LOOPHOLES?

Assemblywoman March Fong (D-Oakland) recently sent out a questionnaire to all registered voters in the 15th Assembly District (Oakland and Castro Valley) and found the people overwhelmingly favored the closing of tax loopholes concerning insurance companies, oil depletion, cattle breeding and feeding, and natural gas.

Concerning other revenue sources for the cutting of property taxes, respondents also favored higher bank and corporation taxes (84%), a state lottery (80%), and off-track betting (73%).

According to Mrs. Fong, the most surprising response from the questionnaire was that 49 per cent favored legalized heroin prescriptions and 25 per cent favored the legalization of marijuana.

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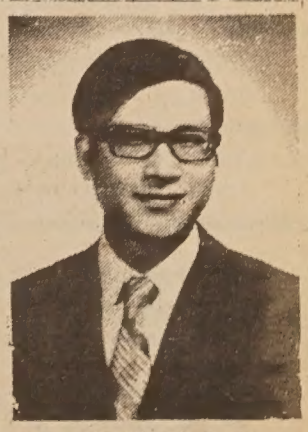
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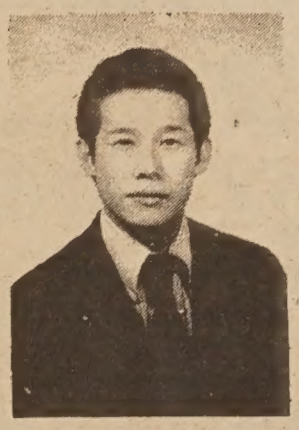
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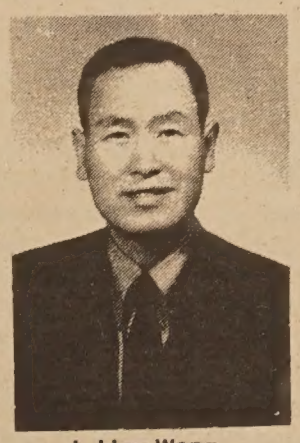
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CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

BY GORDON LEW

ALSO

In the Chinese classics the word "also" is used quite frequently. So don't be discouraged if you find the word scattered throughout the pages. This explanation may assure you that good 'ol Confucius wasn't stuttering.

Because of the similarity of the sound, the Chinese use the words "also" and "door" for the country Yemen.

What does the word "also" look like?

I don't think we have much of a problem here. Everybody, including our Italian friends, can see that it resembles a gondola.

A gondola? In a Chinese word?

Why not? Thanks to Marco Polo the Chinese noodle was able to send its descendent, spaghetti, into Italy. This was followed by ravioli which is supposed to be an imitation of the Chinese won-ton.

Mandarin **YE**

Cantonese **YAH** Rhyme with HA

My Italian friends probably will not agree with me. Some keep on insisting that won-ton originated in Italy. Well, I hate to argue about these trivial things, but all the evidence seems to be in Chinese noodle's favor. You have to admit, it WON by the TON.

For that matter even the gondola, which resembles the Chinese word "also," may also have come from China.

Remember that hit song called "Slow Gondola to China"?

Korean Journalists Association president Sohn Joo-whan presents his group's insignia to the Newspaper Guild's president, Charles A. Perlik, Jr. Sohn is touring the United States.

PARTICIPATION URGED AT L.A.'S RESTHAVEN

LOS ANGELES — The Resthaven Community Mental Health Center located above Los Angeles' Chinatown has improved in minority community participation on the board of trustees, staff and patient list since the center was demonstrated against in 1970, according to the Asian American Caucus of the center.

Caucus members warned, however, that the center is running low on funds and must curtail some of its operations. At the present time, the community programs and bilingual and bicultural staff will not be affected.

The caucus will approach the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health for additional contractual services. Ten more inpatient beds and 10,000 outpatient visits, with 4,000 designated for minority communities, is what the caucus would like to contract for with the county.

The catchment area for Resthaven contains 100,000 persons and includes Chinatown, Little Tokyo and Manila Town.

Asian Americans serving on the board of trustees of Resthaven Community Mental Health Center are Henry Kim, Richard Quan, the Rev. Richard Wong, the Rev. Peter Kwon, Dr. Jenny Batongmalaque, Mori Nishida, and Mrs. Delbert Wong.

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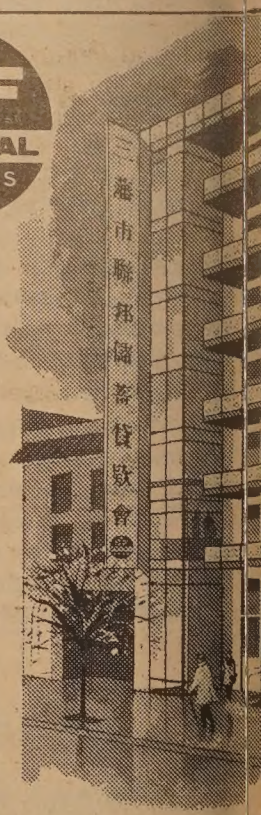

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中國日記 CHINA LOG

("China Log" appeared in the June issue of "TWA Ambassador" and we thank them for the permission to reprint it.)

TWA Captain William A. Dixon co-captained the first U.S. commercial airliner into the People's Republic of China in 23 years, carrying television staff and equipment in advance of President Nixon's journey there in February. Captain Dixon piloted a second flight into China March 2-3 to pick up passengers and equipment for return to the U.S. On that second trip (Los Angeles–Honolulu–Guam–Shanghai–Peking), he logged his observations not only as a pilot, but also as a tourist. The diary opens at take-off from Shanghai, en route to Peking.

March 2: En Route to Peking

Lifted off Shanghai with Chinese radio operator and navigator, a big fellow over six feet tall.

Was impressed by the fact every inch of ground was almost desperately cultivated, as far as the eye could see. Even islands in rivers were plowed. Saw vast networks of reservoirs that were for irrigation and flood control, the navigator said.

The navigator singled out points of interest—mountains, rivers, principal cities. But we got a "no" when I asked if we could take photographs.

Land looked increasingly dry and barren as we approached Peking. I was told four to five crops a year are tilled near Shanghai.

Crossed the Yellow River; it was as muddy as the Missouri. All other rivers and canals were frozen.

Peking

Landed at Peking. Old hat now.

To our joy, a tour had been arranged. After a quick, ample lunch, we headed for Forbidden City in Chinese-made four-door sedans. A Mr. Lee was assigned as our guide and host.

Boulevard into town was wide, tree-lined. Passed a line of stately villas near the Forbidden City that were secluded behind walls. One of them was pointed out as where President Nixon had stayed. All were guest houses or living quarters for foreign diplomats.

As we rode along, I was surprised to see there was no "Chinesey" look about Peking. Was expecting something like the flamboyance of Hong Kong. Peking appears more akin to a European city, except for a lack of advertising signs, automobiles and the hustle-bustle that marks places like Rome and Madrid.

Forbidden City

Made two brief stops to take pictures within the spacious magnificence of old Imperial Palace—buildings dating from the Ming (1368-1644) and Ching (1644-1911) courts. Here it did "look like China." Stood between the Great Hall of the People and the Museum, separated by a giant square. Surprised to see many people wearing what appeared to be surgical masks. Turned out the masks protected them from the cold wind.

To the Great Wall

Car wound its way out of the city, past schools, apartment buildings and office structures. Much construction appeared to be under way.

Bicycles and buses in great number; also many trucks. But we still didn't get the feeling this was a city of seven million people.

The drivers honked horns almost continuously. Each of our cars carried a sign on the windshield; obviously carried lots of "clout." Traffic scooted for the sidelines when drivers saw our car.

In the countryside we passed many two-wheeled, rubber-tired carts drawn by donkeys or horses. The driver usually walked alongside carrying a long rope whip. Noticed definite Mongol characteristics in many of these people. The carts, some four-wheeled, were loaded mainly with stone and sand, headed for construction projects in Peking.

A dominant impression—everyone has a task. Examples: A party of 12 women digging in a field; two women wearing wind masks, sweeping stones from the shoulder of our highway. All stopped and stared as we drove by, a common reaction to our cavalcade.

The highway to the Great Wall became narrower, with many curves, as we neared our destination 60 miles from Peking. Saw two trains, one steam and one diesel.

Saw no golf courses, tennis courts, green lawns, swimming pools, or suburban towns. Very few tractors, but this may be because of the time of year. Houses were in groups, surrounded by walls and blended into the landscape. Construction almost uniformly brownish brick and stone. Windbreaks of cornstalks were in wide use, largely to protect garden plots.

The Great Wall

Caught our first exciting sight of the Wall some five miles away. Every bit the spectacle we expected. The Wall in this area was rebuilt during the Ming Dynasty and is in magnificent repair. It was suggested we wear rubber-soled shoes if we had them, since the stones are smooth and the climb along the top is steep in places. The width at the top of the Wall is approximately 20 feet, with parapets facing potential enemy.

"It's Chinese legend," Mr. Lee joked, "that no man can be a hero unless he has seen the Great Wall." "You can now go home," he laughed, "and be a hero!"

Ming Tombs

We left the Wall and drove to Ming Dynasty Tombs (1403-1620). There are 13 tombs; only one excavated.

"Why aren't more tombs opened?" I asked Mr. Lee.

"We'll leave that to further generations," he replied. "We know from drawings and papers that they are all essentially alike; we need the labor on more vital projects."

Huge granite elephants, tigers, camels and other animals were placed along the road to guard the tombs.

Temple buildings and a lovely park surround the open tomb, which was tunneled into a hill. It contains huge vaulted chambers for the royal coffins. Each chamber was protected by a keystone, which, if improperly removed, would cause the archway to collapse on intruders.

The People

Witnessed many workers walking home from fields; men and women carrying spades, rakes and hoes over their shoulders.

Children, we were told, start school at age 6 and attend six days a week.

All the women wore pants and jackets. Never saw a skirt or dress. Most amazing to us is that women in large cities are forbidden by law to marry until age 26. Men cannot marry until 28. We guessed this restriction was to discourage movement from rural areas to cities.

It is difficult for young men and women to meet socially, an interpreter revealed, except at universities. Couples go to plays, movies and for walks for entertainment.

"Can you change jobs?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," was the proud answer, "with approval of the authorities."

Peking Duck

We ate "the who-o-o-le thing!"

The Peking Duck Restaurant is 108 years old. The chef has been on the job 45 years.

We sat 10 at a table. Toasts of Mau Tai were offered and the feast was on. "In China," one of the men at our table said, "we eat everything but the feathers."

I believe him.

We applauded, as beautifully bronzed roast duck was brought in for ceremonial showing.

The serving included even a tidbit of duck brains. I managed it. Eggs also were served. Cold hors d'oeuvres and soup had opened the dinner.

Duck-bone soup was served as part of the finale. The soup is made by boiling the ground-up duck bones and straining the liquid. Very savory!

Gifts

Mr. Lee paid a visit after the dinner. He was dressed in a nice-looking striped dress shirt open at the throat. I had seen the shirts at the airport shop and wondered who wore them. He was the first man I had seen in China without his Mao jacket!

He carried gifts with him. "These are gifts from my government for you and your crew to take home with you as mementos of your visit."

He gave us two bottles of Mau Tai, two cans of jasmine tea, a framed picture of a ceramic bird and tree in Chinese design, and an embroidered tablecloth. There also were wall calendars for each of us.

March 3: Homeward

Our hotel phone rang twice at 6 a.m. That was our wakeup call. No one was on the line. One call was it.

About 40 to 50 Chinese saw us off. I was able to persuade Mr. Lee to accept a box of cigars, some American cigarettes and some TWA fountain pens and flights bags as token gifts to those who had helped us.

The air was clear. Our passengers told us that, for five days during their stay, Peking had an air inversion and the smog was every bit as bad as in Los Angeles. So it can't all be blamed on automobiles!

A large bag of pears and tangerines was placed on board as a final gesture of hospitality before take-off.

But as we headed back for the United States, our cabin attendants began defrosting hamburgers and hot dogs we served out of Shanghai as a surprise for our passengers.

And how they liked them!

The Planted Axioms in Mr. Buckley's speech

By RICHARD SPRINGER

My William F. Buckley, Jr. fantasy has always been a favorite of mine. I imagine myself the guest on his "Firing Line" TV program. He delivers one of his patented, disdainfully respectful introductions and hoists me adroitly on my most carelessly constructed petard.

I counter with a citation from one of his columns and demonstrate unquestionably that his reasoning is based on anachronistic premises that would make the Ptolemaic system seem progressive by comparison. He is thrown back into a confused state from which he does not recover for the duration of the show.

Pure fantasy, obviously. America's number one public conservative is a confidently glib, well-informed, witty expert in debate and rhetoric. He is almost never ruffled or at a loss for words and is thrown back only by barbarous conduct. I am frequently a mush-mouth.

VELVET TONGUE

Mr. Velvet Tongue spoke at the St. Francis Hotel to the World Affairs Council last week and I, along with other newsmen, would question him at a press conference following his speech.

The address was titled "The Planted Axioms in Mr. Nixon's Chinese Initiative," and as Raymond Wong would lead you to believe in his article on page 7 of this issue, Buckley has "nothing good whatsoever to say about the People's Republic of China." He refused even to refer to China in that form, continually choosing instead "Red China."

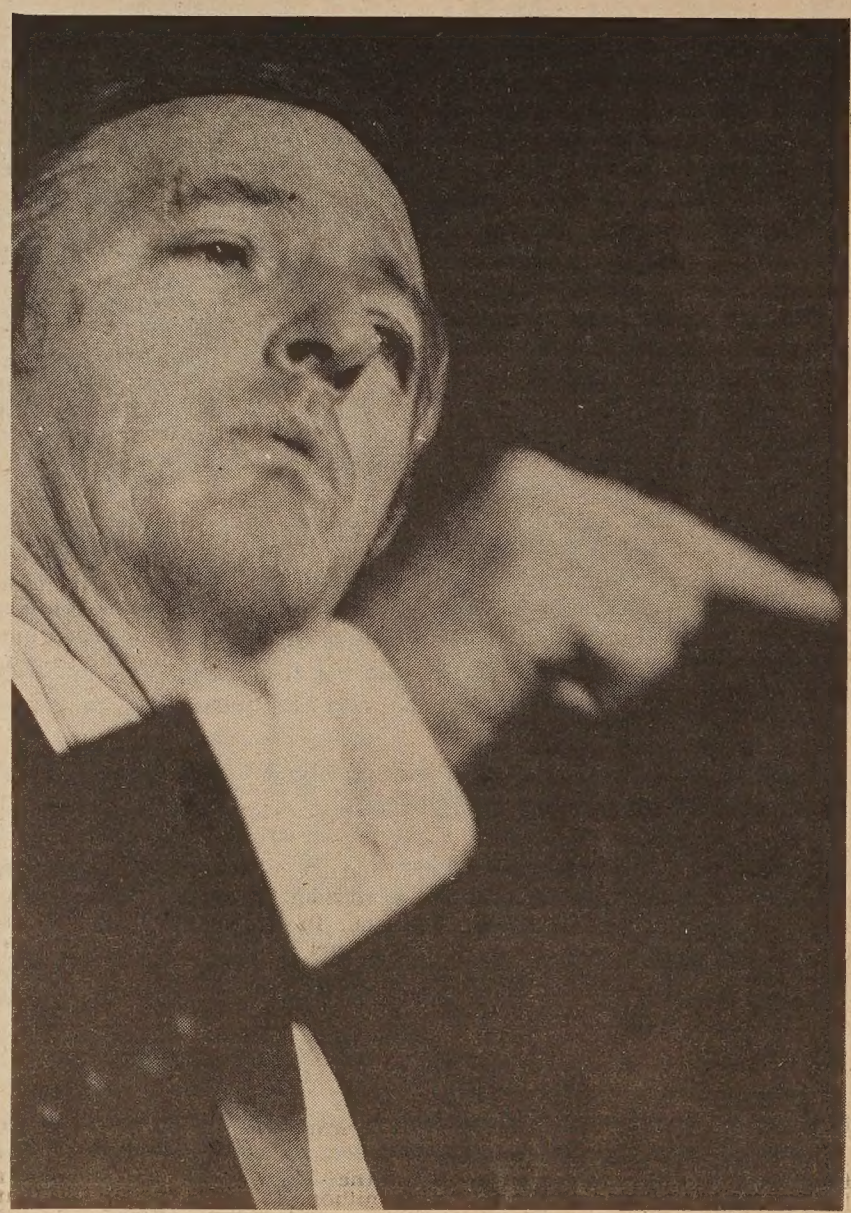
Along with the largely businessman crowd of about 1000, I enjoyed and marveled at Mr. Buckley's talents with the syllogistic put-down and the acrimonious slash. But several of his fundamental axioms bothered me.

Buckley's axiom one is that a society that has a greater quantity of personal freedoms is better than one with fewer freedoms. Mr. Buckley skips down the list of what one cannot do in China like a concert pianist playing "The Flight of the Bumblebee" on a grand piano. Our Western society honors the tradition of personal freedom, but in China the people just might believe that the collective freedom benefits by the abrogation of what the Westerner believes to be his inalienable freedoms.

CHINA'S BUCKLEY

Obviously I want to argue that the collective freedoms of the Chinese people to be fed nutritious food, to be clothed to withstand the elements, and to be secure from invasion by every Western nation except Monaco is more important than the right of mainland China's William Buckley, whoever he may be, to be published. Here in the U.S. I probably would fight as hard as Buckley to be able to to say what I please. I am more hesitant in applying these standards to China.

Axiom two, or perhaps it is a postulate based on an axiom, is that there is nothing positive happening in China that wouldn't have happened anyway. You see, says he, they had such a history of



William F. Buckley, Jr. discussed his views of the People's Republic of China at a press conference July 24 in the Georgian Room of the St. Francis Hotel, following his speech before the World Affairs Council. (Dennis Barloga photo).

People's Republic has made some progress under Communism, and for whatever good the Communists have brought their own people they should be congratulated.

Buckley would like to point out the income level of the Japanese and the Russians and the economic progress of Taiwan as compared to China, but how can any country be compared to China? I could compare India to China, but famines, civil wars and invasions that their lot had to get better from 1949 till now.

It is more than difficult to refute that point. It is impossible. China had to improve. One could speculate about what would have happened had Chiang won, but it would be just that, speculation. I believe China would be worse off today, but how can anyone say for sure? The point is that the that would be unfair also. There is no proof that India would have made great progress under communism during the past twenty years. Analogy is a shaky reasoning tool anyway.

NIXON'S AXIOM

The fundamental axiom of the Nixon administration in its dealing with China, according to Buckley, represents a shift in foreign policy. President Nixon has gone even further than Senator Fulbright, who formulated the policy that "we have no quarrel with any country no matter how obnoxious its internal policies, as long as they do not export them."

The President, according to William F. Buckley, Jr., has modified that policy in his China rapprochement to be, "we have no quarrel with any country no matter how obnoxious its internal policies, *if* they are powerful enough to export them." A low blow. Both to China and to Nixon. Past history indicates that the latter deserves the slug more than the former.

In fact, Buckley's speech was dependent on the most devastatingly negative opinion of Nixon. Never before has Richard Nixon been called a crass opportunist in so many convoluted sentences and four- and five-syllable words. This from a man who, albeit reluctantly, supports the Republican ticket. He as much as said Nixon was a fool and/or a blackguard. (You can imagine what he called McGovern in the question and answer period.)

SYCOPHANCY

Mr. Buckley said Nixon toasting Mao, Chou and other dignitaries at the banquet table was a "gesture of historical sycophancy." Nixon's performance was "less an act of diplomatic evolution than a sacrificial rite." The ballet Nixon attended was a "travesty" comparable to the President inviting black leaders to the White House to see "Little Black Sambo."

The shabby treatment accorded Nixon by the Chinese was obvious to Mr. Buckley even as it wasn't obvious to the President. When I asked Mr. Buckley how he was qualified to evaluate the complex meanings of Chinese protocol, he pointed out that the other reporters felt the same as he did. That is no answer. It is a self-condemnation. Few times have I seen the TV and newspaper reporters blunder so ponderously. They simply did not know what was going on. Of course there was no Chinese reporter on the trip. The May/June issue of Bridge, in the article "China through the Boob Tube," has a more detailed criticism of the American media coverage of the Nixon trip.

Mr. Buckley's super-smooth condemnation of every facet of China today makes me as angry as the fanatical defense of every excess of the People's Republic as "a necessary step in their evolution." Attacking Buckley, however, intrigues me, because I have this fantasy about being on "Firing Line," and I'm such a mush-mouth. Take that, William F.!

STAFF SOUGHT FOR FUNDING PROJECT

The Demonstration Project f Asian Americans is accepting a plications for an economic/soc analyst, a community worker a an office manager.

The project, funded by the S cial and Rehabilitation Service f the Department of Health, Edu tion and Welfare, will focus up the development and funding f community service programs.

Salaries will be $1270 to $13 per month for the analyst, $8 to $900 per month for the co munity worker, and $680 to $7 per month for office manager.

Closing date for the applicatio is August 4.

For information contact Ka Nakamura at 989-1178 or subm t resumes to Demonstration Proj t for Asian Americans, 915-A Gr t Ave., room 4, S.F. 94108.

NIMH funds A-A social workers training project

SAN FRANCISCO—An Asian American social workers training project, sponsored by San Francisco State's School of Social Work, was awarded a grant of $47,791 from the National Institute of Mental Health, for the first year of a three-year project. Award basically funds eight stipends for Asian American social work students and one full-time Asian American faculty.

Dr. Kenji Murase, professor of Social Work Education, developed the training project proposal and he will function as project director.

Recruitment efforts are now underway for a full-time Asian American project co-ordinator, for the fall, 1972. The minimum requirement for the position is an MSW degree with extensive community experience and demonstrated ability to work with Asian communities. Preference is for candidates with a doctoral degree and teaching experience.

Salary for MSW qualification will be $14,772 (12 months); for doctoral qualification, $17,772 (12 months).

Interested applicants should call Dr. Virginia Turner, Department of Social Work Education, San Francisco State College.

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What are China's intersts?
A Chinese American speaks his mind

(Second part of a two-part article)

by RAYMOND WONG

Raymond Wong was born in Honolulu,Hawaii, but was reared and educated in Wisconsin. His father was an industrialist, a graduate of Columbia University, who took him to China for a visit when he was a child. They traveled to many parts of the country: Canton, Hangchow, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking and Manchuria.

He studied journalism in the University of Wisconsin, but switched to engineering and received his B.S. degree in civil engineering from Heald's College in San Francisco. He is currently a Registered Professional Engineer working for the City and County of San Francisco. He is married and has a young son.

What are China's interests? I think her interests are clearcut and simple. Externally, she wants to regain all territories seized by foreign powers, which include Taiwan, Hongkong, Macao, a group of offshore islands recently turned over to Japan by the United States, and possibly Outer Mongolia. She has set no time limit for their recovery; but one may be sure she she will not permit these issues to remain unsettled indefinitely. Internally, she will continue to strive for industrialization and mechanization of her farms. She is also genuinely concerned with the lot of her people. No one knows better than the leaders of the present Chinese regime that the strength of a nation lies in the strength of its people. The government therefore will give its blessings to any effort or measure directed toward further improvement of the welfare and living standard of the people; however, not to the extent of permitting them to grow soft or capitalistic. China will gradually tolerate dissent, not deviation. She will always be vitally interested in maintaining a strong military position, for she has suffered much when she was militarily weak.

These are the general outlines of major Chinese interests, supported whole-heartedly by the Chinese people. Those who think Chinese are like robots because they think and talk alike, should analyze why they are so, instead of drawing quick conclusions. When one speaks of the Chinese people, one speaks of the peasants and their offsprings because they make make up more than 80% of the population. As peasants, their lives before the revolution were almost identical in their sufferings and miseries from one corner of the country to the other. Their past nightmares, present aspirations and future hopes, therefore, are also identical. They think alike, talk alike, because their life patterns are alike. They know it is the present regime that brought them abundant food, decent shelters, medical care, education, pride and a purpose in life. They know also what it was like to live under Japanese occupation or toil under the combined exploitation by foreigners and the rich minority. To safeguard what they now have, they are willing to fight and die. When they defend government policies, they are defending their own interests and securities. When they talk about China's achievements, they are talking about their own achievements and contributions. Therefore, when they praise the revolution and Chairman Mao, I believe they are sincere.

As for the intellectual minorities, they are probably less enthusiastic about the new regime than the peasants and the workers. But they, too, share a common goal with their leaders. And that is to make China a truly powerful nation, second to none on earth. Throughout China's history in recent times, all her major upheavals were ushered in by the students and intellectuals. They, more than any one else, wanted China free from foreign domination. They lead demonstrations and protests, often bloody, against unequal treaties. They supported Sun Yat -sen to overthrow the Manchus. They rallied behind Chiang Kai-shek when the latter promised to fight against Japan. More recently, they supported the Communists. They may not so readily accept Chairman Mao's thoughts as the gospel. They may find the peasant-worker proletarian type of socialism not quite to their taste. Nonetheless, the burning flame of nationalism,their fierce pride in China and everything Chinese, will continue to command their allegiance to this government so long as it is effectively shaping China into that image of greatness which they have long dreamed about.

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It has been said that the invasion of China by Western powers came in three stages: first, the gunboats; then the traders; and finally, the missionaries. Now, let us talk about the missionaries. I have no doubt that some of them did some good for some Chinese at some time. But for the most part, they failed in their mission as indeed the mission itself was doomed to fail. They went to China to impose a religion upon the Chinese which was tota lly alien to them. They treated the Chinese like the early Spanish priests treated the American Indians in California. They went there to "teach," "enlighten" and "save" the "natives," forgetting, however, that these natives have a civilization admired the world over dating back long before Christ was born. Those who embraced the church were but a minute minority, mostly from coastal cities forcibly opened to the West by gunboats. Even among this minute minority, many were not true believers, but accepted the faith for purely mercenary reasons. The Chinese people as a whole never accepted Christianity, and I doubt they ever will; for they have their own faith, their own philosophy and their own culture, which in many aspects are superior to anything the West has to offer. The Chinese are not racists, but they are a proud people. Why should they, then, accept a foreign image as their savior or god?

Although I was baptised a Protestant, I cannot in my adult life reconcile the diferences between the promises of Christianity and the many questionable deeds done in its name. I was confused, pained and angered. Why are there so many religions, faiths and gods? Have we mortals not worshipped one thing or another since the beginning of time? Who is to say that there is but one faith, one gospel, and all others are fakes? Perhaps there is a god or supreme being; only we mortals call him by different names and paint him in different images. If we truly have the interests of our fellow men at heart when we go to them with a religion, we must practice what we preach. In this day and age, we can no longer spread the gospel by holding the Bible in one hand and a sword in the other, especially not in China.

Ever since the Sino-American rapprochement brought about by the President's trip, a growing number of U.S. businessmen have been eyeing mainland China as a huge and lucrative market for their goods. Just recently I read in the paper that some American pharmaceutical company official said that if they could sell just one aspirin to every Chinese on the mainland it would be a sale of eight hundred million aspirins! The fallacy here is that this gentleman either forgot or was ignorant of the fact that China now makes her own aspirins. The days when billboards all over China were plastered with Coca-Cola advertisements are over. Thanks to the U.S. embargo, China was forced to rely on her own resources and ingenuity.

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The result: she can now produce just about everything she needs. The industrialization of an underdeveloped country can never get off the ground if her domestic market is flooded with cheaper and more more attractive merchandise forcibly borught in by the industrially more advanced countries, as was the case of pre-revolution China. The People's Republic of of China will most certainly welcome trade with other nations; but she will be a very selective buyer and will insist on balance of trade. Imported consumer goods will be low on her list, while heavy machineries, transportation and scientific research equipment will have the highest priority. She will buy only those items that will help her further industrialization at an even faster pace. It would be wise for American entrepreneurs to keep in mind that in the not too distant future, China will be competing with them in selling her own finished industrial and farm products to the world, instead of being a dumping ground for foreign goods as she was in the past.

In spite of the efforts by both governments to improve the relations between our two countries, there are still certain elements in the United States, a minority to be sure, who oppose any such rapprochement. Granted, twenty years of hostility cannot be wiped out overnight; there are bound to be doubts, skepticism, and reluctance on both sides. But at least we can try on a gradual scale. Mr. Nixon may be a shrewd politician; but, at least in my mind, he did not go to Peking solely for his own personal political gains. It takes a great deal of imagination and courage to do what he did. Imagination and courage are what we need in this era of changes and uncertainties.

Among the many controversial issues raised by the opponents to President Nixon's new China policy, Taiwan stands out. On that subject, our eminent columnist Mr. William Buckley commands the spotlight. It seems to me that Mr. Buckley has nothing good whatsoever to say about the People's Republic of China. But, of course, I do not seriously expect him to understand the people of that alien communist country who do not even know the difference between Kentucky bourbon and Tennessee sour mash.

What I cannot understand is Mr. Buckley's reasoning on the Taiwan issue. If he considers Taiwan not a part of Chinese territory, then he is arguing against recorded history, which can be briefly outlined in the following order:

The Chinese discovered Taiwan in the 7th century, but did not begin to settle there en mass until early 17th century, even though it was made a part of Fukien Province in 1683. In 1886, Taiwan was officially declared a province of China with a legal capital at Tai-chung and a temporary capital at Taipei which, in 1894, became the legal capital. The following year, 1895, Japan seized the island from China by force. In 1943, the Cairo Agreement, duly signed by the heads of the governments of the United States, the Great Britain and China, who once again solemnly declared that Taiwan was to be returned to China. It was accomplished in 1945 after Japan's defeat in World War II.

Unless Mr. Buckley attempts to rewrite history, I think the legal status of Taiwan is perfectly clear: it is a part of Chinese territory. If so, then we must assume that our eminent columnist's argument is based on the so-called "right of self-determination" of the Taiwanese. First of all, I would like to point out that according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which I assume is not influenced by Chairman Mao's thoughts, the population of Taiwan is predominantly Chinese; the native Taiwanese are but a small minority. With that in mind, I would like to ask Mr. Buckley one simple question; and that is, if the native Eskimos of the State of Alaska resent the rule by the United States government and wish to secede from the Union to become a sovereign coutry, would he, Mr. Buckley, consent to let the United Nations or some other international body step in to conduct an election among the Eskimos, and abide by the result of their votes?

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If the answer is yes, then I am afraid he will have some reckoning to do with the United States constitution. If the answer is no, then I rest my case. Perhaps the only reason Mr. Buckley takes the stand that he does, is that he wishes to remain a controversial figure; otherwise, his column might not be quite so popular once he lost that trademark or identity. We are all entitled to express our own opinions; I am not questioning Mr. Buckley's right to express his. My point, however, is that in expressing our opinions, we should try to be objective and constructive, especially on issues upon which the interests of so many, and possibly even war and peace, rest.

The world is going through a period of changes; so is America, so is China. America is a well-developed country, industrially the most advanced in the world. China, on the other hand, has just begun to develop; it will take her many years to become truly an industrial giant. That she will be, I have no doubt, providing there is peace. Chinese people and American people will never be quite alike in their ways of life and aspirations; for, though they may admire each other's achievements, both will always be dictated by their own national characteristics and heritages. The Chinese are not robots. They are capable of love and compassion just as we are. But, if necessary, they will fight and die to defend the honor and interest of their country, also just as we will. For the first time in the last hundred years, China has found herself. She is still not so sure of her steps. She stilll looks at the outside world with suspicious eyes. She has not yet forgotten the pains and sufferings of past defeats and humiliation. It will take time to heal her wounds.

But change she will. At present, there is an overwhelming uniting force which binds her people together as they march in unison toward a common goal. Only after that goal has been reached, only after China has become confident of herself, will there emerge a renaissance of diversified individual fulfillments. We can help to make that day come sooner; we can also hinder, obstruct, like we did, to delay its arrival. But regardless what we do, or not do, China's destiny lies in the hands of her own people, not ours. They seem to know whom they are, and where they are going. It would do us good to search our sould so that we, too, may know whom we are and where we are going.

If we tune in to each other as we pursue our separate paths, if we lend each other a helping hand when either is weary and tired in their tasks of meeting life's never-ending challenges, if we share our discoveries as we explore the new frontiers leading to still higher plateaus of noble achievements, then we can someday look back and say, "We succeeded where our fathers had failed." And all mankind will thank us for making this world a better place in which to live.

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EVENTS

SUN., AUG. 6, 11 A.M.
Chinatown Marathon Race sponsored by the Chinatown Optimist Club. For more information call 982-4412.

SUN., AUG. 6, 12 NOON
Memorial services, rally and march at Japan Cultural and Trade Center, S.F., sponsored by Bay Area Coalition Against the War.

SUN., AUG. 6, 2 P.M.
Free performance of Chinese folk and rock music and bilingual poetry at Portsmouth Square, S.F. Performers include singer Wilma Pang and poet Stella Wong.

TUES., AUG. 8, 7:30 P.M.
Films at S.F. Chinatown Branch Library. "Golden Mountain on Mott Street," "Charley Squash Goes to Town," "Storm of Strangers."

SUN., AUG. 13, 10 A.M.-8 P.M.
Hung On Young Adult Group picnic at Roberts Regional Recreational Area, Oakland.

Send Us Clippings from Your Hometown Papers

SACRAMENTO CORPSMAN TELLS OF TAIWAN TRIP

BY WALLY LEE

SACRAMENTO — In May, the prize-winning Mandarins Drum and Bugle Corps visited the Republic of China and participated in the inaugural celebration for President Chiang Kai-shek.

The state capital corps and the Seattle Chinese Community Girls Drill Team were the only groups of their kind in the U.S. to receive an invitation from the Taiwan government.

Ken Yee, a member of the Sacramento corps, related some of his experiences there:

"When we walked off the plane in Taipei, we felt we were in a steam bath. It was less than 80 degrees, but the humidity was 100 per cent.

"The hotel was like nothing I had ever seen. I knew it was first class when I saw the extra telephone next to the toilet.

"The enthusiasm shown by the people of Taiwan was amazing.... We were cheered with every move our drum major made. The firecrackers were louder than our horns and drums put together.

We had the privilege of being invited to a tea party given by President Chiang Kai-shek. He looked very old as he came before us to make a speech. He was very disturbed about recent United Nations actions and wanted to thank us for our show of support to the Nationalist Chinese government in opposition to Communist China.

"The people of Taiwan are very nationalistic. Flags fly everywhere. For every flag you see in the United States, there are a hundred times that many flown in Taiwan. They sound like they are ready at a moment's notice to march into Communist China and take it over again.

"The length of the girls' hair there is about the same as the boys' over here. Their boys have extremely short hair. One policeman told us to get haircuts, so I stretched my neck as far as possible . . . whenever I saw a policeman looking at me."

Expenses for the corps' trip to Taiwan were shared by the members' parents, the Taiwan government, the Sacramento Chinese community, and the Chinese Benevolent Association, which sponsors the corps.

CHINATOWN PAL'ERS 4-H CLUB GUESTS

Two dozen youths and th supervisors from the Chinato Police Activities League recen traveled 300 miles northeast o Lassen County.

They were guests of the St dish 4-H club in Honey Lake V ley near Susanville.

The youths were divided in groups of twos and threes a taken to eight different ranch There, they spent five days a nights as guests of the ranch fa lies.

The 4-H Club invitation was tended to the Chinatown Pol Activities League in return PAL serving as host to them wh they visited Chinatown last spri

Besides doing the chores, su as feeding the cows, horses, pi lambs, goats, ducks, geese, t keys, chickens and rabbits, t youths spent much time horseba riding, swimming and attendi picnics, cookouts and pot-lu dinners.

JOES CELEBRATE GOLDEN ANNIVERSAR

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Joe of O land celebrated their golden we ding anniversary recently at a d ner at the Empress of China R taurant in San Francisco. Mo than 150 relatives and close frien from Hawaii, Southern Califor and the Bay Area gathered t gether for the occasion.

The couple was honored their three children, Sylvia Lou teacher in the S.F. schools; B bara Hoshizaki, professor of li sciences at Los Angeles City Co lege; and Curtis Joe, engineer United Airlines; and by their s grandchildren.

Also present at the dinner w Mrs. Key Chinn of Oakland, wl was flower girl at the Joes' we ding 50 years ago.

DEBBIE HUNG IN JUNIOR OLYMPICS

Debbie Hung, 14, is one of t leading gymnasts in Northern Ca fornia and has qualified for t Junior Olympic Nationals in Sp kane, Wash., August 15.

She is a member of the Diab Gymnastics Club in Pleasant Hi which has 350 girls and 450 o the waiting list.

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MABEL'S TABLE

By MABEL LAI

家常食譜

SPINACH SOUP

1 lb. spinach, washed and cut up in halves
½ cup sliced pork butt
1 clove garlic
1 can condensed chicken soup
2 cans water
salt to taste
½ tsp. light soy sauce
1 tsp. corn starch

Mix pork slices with soy sauce and corn starch. Bring the water, chicken soup, garlic and salt to a boil. Add pork and spinach. Bring to a boil again. Cover and simmer for 1 minute. Makes 6 servings.

△菠菜肉片湯

材料：菠菜一磅，洗淨切半，猪肉片半杯，蒜頭一粒，雞湯一罐，水二罐，鹽適量，生抽半茶匙，豆粉一湯匙。

作法：把肉片、生抽及豆粉拌勻。雞湯及水中加入蒜頭及鹽後燒滾。加肉片及菠菜，再滾片刻，把煲蓋合上，慢火煮一分鐘，即可食用。足六位用。

ENGLISH LANGUAGE CORNER

學英語

「學英語」專欄教材爲華埠英語中心及教局成人部所編撰。「東西報」編輯部略加整理，以便按期刊出。此教材特點是以實用爲主，讀者應找一位能說清楚，正確英語朋友，反覆高聲把課文讀出，多聽多讀是學英語最佳辦法。

(四)火　警

除了自己家中不幸失火時要報消防局外，我們也要學一些句語，以便看見別人家中失火或汽車冒烟時報警。

學習這些句語的次序是：

(一)先學會「鄰居」、「商店」、「汽車」、「樓上」、「樓下」、「空樓」等等詞語。

(二)牢記「某地失火」的英文句式。

(三)練習「樓上失火」、「樓下失火」、「汽車失火」、「空樓失火」等例句。

(四)報警或報消防局時，必要說出地址。請溫習有關地址的課文。

* * *

英文 On fire 有「正在燃燒」的意思，與另一詞 Caught fire

2. 常用詞語 Useful words and phrases

A. 樓上 Upstairs
B. 樓下 Downstairs
C. 商店 The store
D. 樓宇 The building
E. 空樓 The empty building
F. 隔壁 Next door
G. 角落（街角…）On the corner

失　火　Fire

. 商店失火了。There's a fire in the store.
. 街角有一家商店着火了。
There's a fire in the store on the corner.
. 空樓着火了。The empty building is on fire.
. 一輛車着火了。A car caught fire.

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構與用處

周維傑

國際支付平衡表，是一國之居民、企業行號、政府、及其他機構，和世界其他各國之居民、企業行號、政府、及其他機構間，在一定時期內，所有財貨、勞務、債務或所有權憑證等之交易及撥付，經過適當之分類的一覽表。

其結構，可就其縱的歸納，與橫的分類兩點來說明。（一）縱的歸納：所謂縱的歸納，是將一國在一定時間，與世界其他各國間的所有的交易與撥付，歸納爲借方帳目和貸方帳目兩部分。借方帳目包括：（甲）商品輸入（乙）勞務輸入（丙）資本外流（丁）對國外單方移轉（包括對外國居民及政府的贈予、援助、捐獻、匯欵、賠償、賠欵等），（戊）黃金輸入。貸方帳目包括：㈠商品輸出，㈡勞務輸出，㈢資本內流，㈣國外對本國的單方移轉（包括項目與上述對國外單方移轉所包括者同，惟方向相反），㈤黃金輸出。

（二）橫的分類：分爲經常帳戶、資本帳戶、單方移轉、幣制黃金移動。分述如次：㈠經常帳戶：包括一國與世界其餘國家間，所有商品及勞務的流動。即包括商品的輸出入，及勞務的輸出入。經常帳戶的基本重要性，在於其貸方代表一國經常的國際收入，而借方代表經常的對商品及勞務的國際支出，因此，在本質上，乃係國民經濟的國際「所得——支出」帳戶。㈡資本帳戶：包括所有的債務或所有權憑證的國際交易。不但包括股票、債券、及其他證券，亦包括外國通貨及在外國的銀行存欵。資本帳戶通常再分爲長期及短期，以區別國際債券及要求權須相當長期應付或到期者，及相當短期應付或到期者，劃分點常例爲一年。通貨握存、銀行存欵、承兌、經紀人頭寸、活期放欵、及短期政府債券，總是列爲短期。在國外賣出的新發行債券，獲得者當作一筆投資，懷有握存到期之念者，以及在國外工廠及設備的直接投資，則爲長期資本交易的正常形態。

（三）單方移轉：與其他帳戶不同，雖以商品勞務，或債券憑證的形式，但沒有別的東西伴隨着此項移轉。贈送及援助（私人及政府）、賠欵支付、賠償、及個人匯欵，爲單方移轉的主要形態。

（四）幣制黃金移動：輸出是一貸方帳目，其輸入是一借方帳目。就南非聯邦等國而言，黃金生產是一種普通工業，沒有理由將黃金看做與任何其他商品不同。但對於大多數國家，黃金具有作爲貨幣資產的特別重要性，因爲它被普遍當作支付手段來接受，爲唯一眞正的國際貨幣。

至於國際支付平衡表的用處，簡單地說，可以利用它作爲經濟分析的工具之一。因爲一國之國際支付平衡表，對於該國在國際經濟上的地位，及在國際經濟上之問題，有時要比任何其他資料透露得多。例如加拿大元，一九五六下半年，至一九五七下半年，其在外匯市場中對美元的比價，升值曾達六%以上，對於其原因，當時曾引起很多議論及關切；但一看該一時期加拿大的國際支付平衡表，發現私人資本（主要爲美國的私人資本）之流入加拿大，較一九五五年幾增多兩倍半，即可瞭然；蓋私人資本內流大增的結果，在外匯市場中，對加拿大元的需求，自亦大增，其匯價上升，自爲當然之事。換言之，一國在國際收支關係上，是否處於均衡狀態，可以由支付平衡表中一個或多個帳戶所表現的現象觀察之。因此，它是很有效的經濟分析的工具。

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日光裏的黑暗

余卓雄

下了飛機，環顧白提鎮，在四面峻削的山崗中，絲毫沒有一點剛强的男子氣。這裏有的是一百二十家酒巴間，替這個三萬人的煤礦區壯胆色。但我也看不到勇敢，在他們長尖的皮靴間，凌亂地踢出一些浮而不穩的脚步。每一次礦工上下地洞，酒巴間裏立刻塞滿了飢渴的人羣，酒沫，香烟幕，粗魯的談話，冲撞成一堆，聰明人會看見其中有難言之憂，否則，爲甚麽酒旗林立？

礦工買醉，是不是爲了在地底下的生命無把握和低賤？他們在回到地面上來牛飲一番，是不是慶祝生存的僥倖？但是，掘煤的是否爲衆行業中的最危險者？我到蒙天那省講道，白提鎮却露出了那積滿灰塵的臉部，冷笑說：「來吧，朋友們，今朝有酒今朝醉，明天也許永遠不會臨到。」我很容易了解那種在暗無天日的地窖中流汗冒險的心情，以致酒巴間成了弱者的避難所。也許他們想說，像那記在詩篇四十三篇的詩句：「上帝呵，求你發出你的亮光……」這呼聲的確是人類長期的盼望，沒有光，路怎樣行呢？

我在白提鎮那一天，大家都在絕望地談論着一件轟動世界的慘劇，離開此處不遠，有一個煤礦爆炸，在五千尺的地底，九十人喪命。這個蒙害的災區，却名叫「日光」，報紙的大標題報告：「日光裏的黑暗」。

如有日光，何來黑暗？

想下去，有一個啟示，使我沉思不已。我們平常所認爲發光的事物，並不是眞光，那只是人造的光，並非光的源頭。追求光的反射，可以刺激暫時，我們以爲看見了，但在靈性上一無所睹。

今天，黑暗的勢力籠罩，晝夜不分，有人向醫院行刦，被搶的是一個無力反抗的病人，時間在白天，使日光無顏。

你聽見過在「黑暗中的日光」沒有？

創世之歌的第一句開塲白，上帝說；「要有光。」就有了光。一點也不拖泥帶水，這三個字便足够科學家頭痛難解了。

經過了無數的年代，光年的年代，誰也不能確實經過了多少年，總之是不斷的，漫長的，光一直照着宇宙，溫暖了人心，通過了聖賢哲人，替光下了不同的定義，但是光給人類的感受，始終都是同樣的偉大神奇。

基督就是這光，照亮了那在黑陰幽谷中的害怕的人們。來親近眞光的，對生命看得很清楚。舉一個例吧，夏維先生去世那天，我過去他家中慰問，出乎我意料之外，夏維夫人沒有呼天搶地，反而，她十分鎮靜地說出她對上帝的信任與服從，使我增加一份很不平凡的能力。甚麽能鼓舞一個傷心人獲得「安慰」來安慰她的人呢？

你今天的心境何處？何需長久讓黑暗控制？我們的決志是要讓眞日光射進來，萬萬不是咒咀黑暗，甚至在路路不通之際，也要保持安定，不驚惶，不妄求，不逃避，上帝在帶領。只要我們肯跟隨到底。

有人在路上拾到一張五元的鈔票，從此他行路永不向前看，或向上看。多年向下看的結果，使他拾到了無數的小物件，堆個滿屋，他似乎富有，但沒有一件東西是有價值的。他更得到了一條彎曲的腰背，最嚴重的，他失掉了向上望的機會。

他再看不見陽光，在他脚下，倒死拖着自己的影子，他那沉重的脚步，總是要踐踏其上。

酒能否消愁，過來人心裏明白。日光裏黑暗難成章一詩，且在黑暗中成章花東。

新書

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(四)徐志摩新詩（詩一百廿二首，附胡適、郁達夫、小曼等紀念文章。）

(五)徐志摩日記。

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道蕙小姐

文儀

安堡乃密省名城，地區不大，人口不過十萬。但在密省平坦無奇的南部，獨此地帶才擁有高低形勢，具有陰陽之奧妙。進城大道，兩旁樹木栽植有年，林蔭夾徑，尤爲夏日遊客所喜，亦居民所引爲榮者。最近有女市民將其遺產一百萬，贈與市政府爲安堡種植專欵，可見此地人士愛好大自然之一斑。

密西根大學即設於此，好處乃無重工業染污之弊，近郊只有柏大維士及賓得士・沙勒等公司設有研究院多所，俾能利用學府人材，一年四季文化德育節目，應有盡有，學子得享其幽美環境，以成學業，而積彩工業界鉅子常擇居於此，以爲退休之所者大不乏其人。

余之舊隣有老處女名道蕙者，人皆以「小姐」稱之，執教於積彩多年，自謂年輕時已與安堡結下不解緣，退休時在附近之崖端買一小白屋，隨在教會服務外，專修園圃以怡晚年，其所居也，生氣勃勃，舍旁松瑰梅櫻，尤爲當區勝景。每年尋春人士，常踵至欣賞，舍東向後去路面坡斜，故後園隨小徑深下，春夏時節，百花掩映。崖口凹凸間，石花相環而下，週末或請學生一二代爲修葺，自己雖七八十高齡，亦未嘗稍怠。

其玫瑰尤屬可觀，每當燦開時，常以之贈親友，余從醫院歸，在門前已置有送來之玫瑰一大，以表歡迎之意。又特出心裁，採小石花插小瓶中，爲孩兒賀，深感其用心之佳妙，更領其詩意之精幽。

一日近冬節，余往探視其家，但見有學生在外爲之修割冬青樹，入屋則松枝滿室，小姐盤膝其中，忙於分裝厚紙盒十多隻，以爲冬至禮物。

道蕙小姐之木屋，粉白整齊，四週樹木深茂，故室內光線有限。但小姐亦無意疏割太甚，不願遊春者愛其花木而窺其閒居。屋內有房多間，時有教會女友來住。近門一室，則閉而不用。余頗具好奇心，某日，道蕙小姐請余等入內參觀，見陳置甚簡單。僅一長桌，桌上有中國香爐磁器多件，道小姐鄭重爲吾等說明，此室乃爲紀念一中國青年而闢者，此一青年初來美時入大學，在其家客居多年，彼視之如己子，其後轉學他方，當時世界二次大戰蔓延，學成不得歸國，內心積疴，竟自殺而身死，身後蕭條，僅留皮箱一隻，校監寄交彼收存，當時大陸淪陷，無法調查其家屬地址，故特闢室留其遺物作爲紀念。

其後，余家遷居他地，未與道蕙小姐見面久之。一日，忽接其電話，故人對語，快何如之？道小姐謂因翻開一本中國庭園書畫，乃興起將面坡之走廊，改爲中國式庭園，邀前往參觀，余等乃驅車前往，進其後廊，廊地面積不大，約十尺濶八尺深，面坡前設闌干，看其佈置並非朝夕之內儲清水。圍以亂石松針松丸等，右有神龜，高釘柱上，龜中有瓷翁，尊之爲夫子云。

當日天高日麗，遠望無際，深羨大自然景象之得時宜，道蕙小姐以扁額「唐字」不工。囑代重寫，按文必以「未嘗園藝滋味者，不知人生大意義」爲旨。

歸來味其事，乃作「天地萬物本無常，主閒者便是主人」以爲頌。蓋道蕙小姐不恥下問，肯下工夫，好學不倦，又能領畧大自然之推己及人精神以自娛，無怪其能盡天年也。基督之教其門徒要有小麻雀之信心，不要以儲積爲人生唯一追求，進一步而言，朝聞道夕死可矣。

事後數年，近過其居，粉白清雅房屋，已非疇昔，有漆匠在加粉色，紅牆綠窗，粗俗不堪。方知其已與世長辭，內心爲之黯然，但每思及道蕙小姐能一生自樂其樂，又以樂人，不禁神往，在今日忙碌之生活中，能得道蕙小姐佳趣者究有幾人？

免職

高線在晏子那裏做了三年官，從來也沒有辦錯什麼事。有一天，晏子却突然把他免職了。

晏子的左右覺得很奇怪，便對晏子說：「高線幫你做事，已經三年了，從來沒有什麼過失。你沒給他獎賞，這也罷了；要是把他免職，似乎太說不過去吧！」

晏子說：「我是一個不中用的人，正如一塊彎彎曲曲的木料，必須用規矩來定方圓，用斧頭來削，刨子來刨，才能造成一件器具。但是高線呢，和我在一起做事，已經足足三年了，雖然他自己沒有什麼過失，但對於我的過失，却從來不曾說起，這對我有什麼用呢？所以我把他免職了。」

美國三藩市

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短聞

※青年罪犯刑期

加省最高法院庭長近宣判，青年罪犯，不管犯上任何罪案，在受監禁六個月後，可獲釋放。

事緣朗必治埠一青年犯人，於一九七零年，以持械搶刼，被判罪名成立，照現行法律，應坐監至少十年。該犯不服上訴，最高法院庭長，根據加省另一法律指出，加省法庭法官，得判予最低監期六個月，期滿後，即行釋放。但只限犯人年歲，不超過廿三歲者。

※安老自助會

辦兩毫半餐

欲費兩毫半享用一頓豐富的午餐，可到天后廟街救世軍教堂餐廳去。此項廉價午餐，專爲五十五歲以上之老人而設，爲安老自助處與華埠北岸區人力發展局西廚訓練班共同主辦。供應中國式烹調菜餚，并有各種尾枱。

逢星期一至星期五，每日上午十時半至十一時半供應，如欲嘗試者，請先到舊華埠里三

※徵聘行政主任

三藩市華人青年計劃中心，徵聘行政主任一名，應有行政專門經驗，熟悉華人社會情況，通中英雙重語言，暫定截止應徵日期爲八月十五日，有志者可到三藩市哥倫布街二五零號青年服務中心接洽，電話四三三—七一六三。

※眞光兒童班

眞光兒童啓蒙中心將在美臣街一四三〇號聖公會眞光堂開設，現已開始報名，上課日期爲九月十八日。

凡由二點九歲至五歲之學前兒童，均可報名入學，有通中英語人員照料，上課時間由上午八時四十五分至十一時四十五分，及由下午十二時卅分至三時半兩組，欲知詳情，請電九五六—四二〇七接洽。

※華埠積臣方場

本市市參事會近通過成立本市第一個歷史區，即靠近華埠之積臣方場。

該區範圍包括乾尼街，山森街，哥崙布街，華盛頓街及布律威，與怕思域街之一部。此區擁有樓宇一百座，均具有歷史性者，其中有四十五座，是建築於一八九〇年以前，而另有數座是建於一八五〇年之間。

※救世軍舉辦

第二期日營

三藩市委花利街二號基督教救世軍，舉辦第一期兒童夏令日營，圓滿結束，有賴家長及青年志願工作者之合作。其第二期日營定七月三十一日開始，爲期三週，學費七元，兒童衆多或清貧可減免，額滿即止。

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(六)單聽蔡一紅歌星可比美眞貓王

(七)單聽婉曲歌唱繞樑三日

(八)單看波麗歌后風靈草能歌善舞

△排名不分先後▽

張氏雜技團參加演出

無缺點計劃

·高華·

美國軍方的軍需品製造，在某一段時期內，承製商常有品質不合規格，交貨不能準時的缺陷，不但軍方受到損失，承包廠商也常受到依約退貨或賠償的損失。

後來承製紅石飛彈的工廠，訂定了一套「無缺點計劃」。該項計劃從原料進廠、加工製造、品質管制，以至出品交貨，都有一個鐵定的進度和絕對嚴格的檢驗。因爲在每一個生產過程都要求做到「無缺點」，所以在交貨品質檢驗時，不但品質完全符合規定，並且因無退貨情事發生，因而得以如期交貨。

無缺點計劃，特別適用於現代化的大規模生產，因其每一過程都可以通過科學的方法嚴密控制，結果收效就是百分之一百的成功。

以現代化的「無缺點」生產計劃，用之於比較落後的生產或工商管理，要求達到了百分一百的「無缺點」，那未免懸的太高。

但我們從前的聖賢說：「舜何人耶，余何人耶，有爲者亦若是！」那就是說：別人做得到的，我爲甚麼做不到！

事實上，孟子就是孟子，孟子當然不能變成虞舜，可是都成了聖賢，也相去不遠矣。

從此我們可以得到一個推論，即：我努力要做到「無缺點」，即使不能做到百分一百的「無缺點」，但因專心一志要做到「無缺點」，結果缺點一定大大地減少，雖不成大聖，也可成小賢，小賢總比滿身都是缺點的壞蛋好。

以「無缺點計劃」的精神，用之於各種生產事業或商業，因爲要求嚴格，考慮周密，一定可以減少許多缺點，避免矯正缺點的許多麻煩。

「無缺點」的精神用之於修身，每日三省吾身，看看有那些過失；也聽聽別人的意見，看看有甚麼缺點。有則改之，無則勉之，是亦修身之道。無缺點生產計劃，實可適用於修身與處事。

錢

錢就是貨幣。凡能滿足人類各種慾望的東西在經濟學上叫財或財貨。貨幣在古代是用貝殼、獸皮、穀類、寶石做的，後來改用金、銀、銅、鐵造成，近世又有了紙幣、票據，叫做代表貨幣或信用貨幣。錢財的價值不在它的本身，而在它具有的或代表的能滿足人們的慾望的功用。

任何東西的價值都是在於把功用發揮到最高限度。譬如鐘錶的價值，不只是鋼片、彈簧和寶石的價值，而是它能計時。鋼琴的價值，不只是鋼、鐵、銅和木頭湊在一起的價值，而是它能發出音樂。人生的價值也不在乎那些化學元素聚合起來的價值，而在乎人的意義和功用。祇有當人們把這種意義和功用發揮到最高限度時，人生才是有意義、有價值的。

我們使用錢財時，如充分發揮它的功能就可以使一塊錢有兩塊錢的價值了。

（正之）

趣聯一二

雞眼

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金山客曰：忝屬三藩市居民一份子，對此雖有與榮焉，惜荷包不爭氣，未能爬上「平均」耳。

免誤作女性

星加坡新例，在政府各部門列隊等候服務之人羣中，留長頭髮之男人必須排隊站在最後。

金山客曰：如站在前面，怕在後者見其長髮誤作女性也。

「留」學生

國際教育研究所調查報告指出，一九七一年美國之外國留學生，以華人爲最多，佔世界首位。

金山客曰：一個「留」字，使人興起「故國不堪回首月明中」之感。

膨脹

英國女學生未婚懷孕者，數目有顯著增加。

金山客曰：在百物皆隨「通貨膨脹」而膨脹之今日，少女肚皮膨脹當亦非例外。

加，香港電費將由八月份開始加價。

金山客曰：「光明」何價？

得咳笑○○○ 現場錄音

病美人

醫生：我好鍾意喺喺出去呢個女人，佢眞係靚嘅喲。

護士：佢時時都來搵你，同你咁熟，你點解唔同佢交姻喲。

醫生：我都想過，只因爲佢做咗我嘅老婆我就失去咗一個客仔嘞。

亦是道理

光頭佬：好似我地光頭嘅人，剩落得幾條頭髮，你地剪髮佬應該收平的先之喺。

理髮師：咁又唔係咯，平常嘅客仔一入來，我就照規矩同佢地剪，遇到你地的光頭佬，剩落幾條頭髮，我地要考慮過邊條應該剪，邊條唔應該剪，所費時間重多的！

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八月三日起獻映

古裝鑼鼓歌唱宮闈壯烈奇情巨作

挖目保山河

任劍輝　羅艷卿　梁醒波
任冰兒　麥先聲　王超峰　張生　張醒非
領銜主演　聯合主演

同坊放映歌唱喜劇
新鳳仔

僑聞納集

（上接首頁）

自去秋以來，美國各著名學府聞國錦之名，函請其就讀各該大學者不下二百餘所之多，現彼已決定今秋就讀世界聞名之哈佛大學列奇芙女子學院，并擬攻讀最新學科之一—生物醫學工程—即研究人造人體器官之科學。

國錦之父母梁遠夫婦均係于國內中央大學畢業，于一九四八年來美芝加哥大學研究院深造，兩人均得碩士學位。梁氏自營梁遠市場研究服務公司，爲國人在美經營此項最新事業之第一人。其所服務之美國各大企業機構，遍及美中以至東西兩岸，聲譽卓著。且被聘爲美國聯邦人口局之顧問，及芝城工商業總會研究委員等職。又熱心公益，歷任教會慈善委員，及中美教育基金會董事等任務。梁氏有子女各一。女即國錦，子梁健，前亦以第一名畢業列治郡中央中學，前年于著名之麻省理工學院畢業，現在加州大學繼續攻讀醫學。梁氏一門，各均有所表樹，誠無愧于我華僑華裔在美之優良傳統與卓越成就。

✻三邑會館捐贈

東華醫院儀器

三邑總會館出席東華醫院董事區其流稱：該會館最近特別一致通過，捐贈東華醫院最新式價值三千餘元心臟機一座，經該院醫生團團長莊敬庭醫生指出，效用宏大，尤對病者有莫大之良助。

✻半島小型運動會

半島中華協會定於八月十二日（星期六）在怕魯鴉圖古巴利中學，首次舉行「小型奧林匹」運動會，歡迎華人參加。

地點：怕魯鴉圖市米杜菲路四千號，時間八月十二日上午九時至下午二時，參加資格：半島中華協會會員，及華人。男女小童組六至十三歲，男女成人組三十至九十歲。報名截止—七月三十一日。項目—游泳、籃球、射球、踢及拋球、五十碼短跑、及其他體育比賽。

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萬倍之愛

青年大導演 楊道 精心傑作

愛到如醉如癡！
愛到入心入肺！
愛到難捨難分！

亞洲影后 甄珍
亞洲影帝 柯俊雄
金馬影帝 崔福生
金馬影帝 葛香亭
領銜主演

本片在星馬上映打破十年來最高紀錄！

鉅片預告 王羽：天王拳

三十六殺手

TORY OF THIRTY-SIX KILLERS

EAST WEST 東西報

THE CHINESE-AMERICAN JOURNAL • PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS • VOLUME 6, NUMBER 31 • AUGUST 2, 1972 • 15 CENTS

中華民國六十一(一九七二)年 八月二日 • 第六卷第卅一期 • 每份一毫半

梁國錦令秋入哈佛

PHYSICIAN FIRED

華裔少女梁國錦自六月二十四日公佈被選爲全美最傑出少年後，中西報章騰載，咸以此爲全僑之光。

週來國錦被邀出現各電視台者已有五路（NBC），七路（ABC），九路（WGN）等。七月四日美國國慶大巡遊，又被獅子會邀請參加巡行及上台檢閱。其所居芝城南郊園林市市政局週前全體通過明令褒揚。依利諾州教育廳長畢加利氏以國錦爲全依州爭取光榮，并曾於七月二十四日公開頒特獎。

此全美性之榮銜係由「美國傑出少年出版公司」主辦，并聘有美國各大青少年團體負責人爲顧問及評判員，今年係第五年度辦理。此競賽先由全國各公私立中學校長推薦各該校之最傑出學生爲候選人。被選條件包括學業成績，領導才能，特出技能，學校服務，社會服務等等在內。然後在各州及華府特區選出一人爲各該州之最傑出少年。在此五十一人中又再選出一男一女爲全美國之最傑出少年。計美國共有少年二千七百萬人，由全國各中學校長推選（個人不能自行報名參加）之最優秀學生亦有一萬五千餘人，均屬全國之精英，而華裔梁國錦先被校長薦舉（該校共有學生二千六百餘人，華裔不過十人），再被選爲全依利奈州之最傑出少年，終被選爲全

普立與倫雅譚姐小埠華美全前君結婚儷影。（攝吟少李）

TWA stewardess Mary Tom, a former Miss Chinatown USA, weds pilot Capt. Bruce Lape. (Kem Lee photo)

梁國錦係梁遠夫婦之女，現年十七歲，在芝加哥出生，今夏在該區列治郡中央中學以第一名（全班五百四十六人）畢業。在其四年中學期間，所得榮譽獎牌獎狀不計其數。除在校內每學段（四年共十六學段）各科成績均列甲等，爲該校創一紀錄外，國錦又得美國國家科學基金會獎，西屋電器公司科學人才獎，依利奈州科學研究評議會獎，美國工程師學會獎，美國女工程師學會最高科學及數學獎，芝加哥青年商會優秀公民獎，依利奈州學業獎，及國家榮譽獎學金等。

最近獲獎計有最優畢業生獎，最高學業獎，最高操行獎，最高服務獎，最高科學獎，最高音樂獎等。國錦又任該校之國家榮譽會會長，化學會會長，女少年會會長，級會司庫，西班牙文學會司庫，蓋不僅學行出衆，更且師友愛載，熱心服務，兼有領導長才也。

課餘及服務之餘，則愛好音樂及縫級。去年曾由公開競賽被選爲芝城南郊交響樂團鋼琴獨奏者。又在學校樂隊，合唱團，禮拜堂詩班等擔任主要角色。

（下接十五頁）

不要隱瞞華埠暗面

人青少年最有禮貌，最有家教。報章什誌上常常不厭其詳地從多方面地讚譽華人：說什麼華人青年從沒有被關進牢獄呀，什麼華人從不領福利救濟金呀，什麼華人自己解決所有糾紛呀，什麼從不勞及法庭判決呀，等等。這些陳詞舊調，在四五十年前來說還勉强可以，在七十年代時說便大有問題了。

爲什麼說大有問題呢？因爲刊登這些文章的報刊可能是別有用心的。這幾年來少數民族民權運動高漲，黑人墨人青年參加激進派的多。白人控制的報刊不敢正面批評他們，乃以反面手法來讚揚華人。表面上是以華人青年作爲少數民族中之「模範份子」，實質上是利用我們華人來打擊黑人和墨人。所以當我們看到報上讚譽華人青年的報導，且慢高興，骨子裏可能大有文章呢！

可惜華埠中一些較保守人士，看不到這些爲凡是讚譽我們的說法，都應抱「却之不恭」的態度來全盤領受。有時一些僑領還會揚揚得意的在外講述華人青年的「美德」，還會宣揚華人家族觀念如何如何的應在美國推行。聽說有人還在外傳授什麼華人教育子女秘方，眞是令人啼笑皆非。

近年的事實足以證明：我們華人跟別的少數民族沒有兩樣。我們有嚴重的青少年問題，有我們的黑社會問題，更有各式各樣的社會問題。

看！連二接三的謀殺案，算不清數的刼竊案。試問還能遮瞞誰的耳目？老實說，美國人是最現實的，只要我們實實在在的把華埠的問題提出研究討論，開心見誠地尋求一個根治辦法，別人不但不會輕視取笑我們；我相信他們還會助以一臂之力，把華埠問題看成美國社會問題之一，和我們同心合力來謀求社會問題的解決！

（劉池光）

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